

ately given. There are only occasional deficiencies, which may represent deliberate omissions on the part of the editor. The reviewer, however, feels that the list of references to modern work on diabetes mellitus should include F. M. Allen's book.

The general impression created by the new edition is most favorable, and, considering the limitations placed by necessity on revision of an authoritative and standard book, the result is highly creditable. It is to be hoped that further revision will result in greater modernization, and there is no doubt that this will be true in the hands of the same editor. The book is mechanically excellent, and if the few criticisms recited above are reserved, the book can be very highly recommended to physicians, teachers and students as a valuable book for general purposes, and one which, by virtue of text, illustrations and references, presents the subject of pathology in clear, comprehensive and modern fashion. H. T. K.

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THE OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC INTESTINAL STASIS.  
By SIR W. ARBUTHNOT LANE, BART., C.B., Consulting Surgeon  
to Guy's Hospital. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.  
Pp. 328; 133 illustrations. London: Oxford University Press.

THE fourth edition of this monograph appears as a larger volume than any of its predecessors. There is practically no change in any of the material that has appeared in previous editions, but the present volume contains over 100 pages of entirely new matter representing contributions from nine other men who are in complete accord with the gospel as preached by Sir Arbuthnot Lane. These new contributors are men well known in their respective lines of work, and their opinions and writings are based upon the relationship of intestinal stasis to their special fields of investigation. In this manner the subject is considered from the viewpoint of the anatomist, pathologist, hematologist, ophthalmologist, clinician, bacteriologist, roentgenologist, gynecologist, and dentist, and it is a great tribute to Mr. Lane's work to note the unanimity of workers in such divergent specialties regarding the importance of intestinal stasis. Apparently the author has lost none of the enthusiasm that he exhibited in his earlier publications, and his associates are equally enthusiastic regarding his tenets; but such a statement as "All disease of what kind soever is due to intestinal stasis or cognate conditions," coming from the pen of Williams, must certainly be regarded as the opinion of an extremist and will not be taken seriously by the average reader. Aside from such a statement, however, Williams's contribution is one of the best of the new additions to the book, as it is very interesting, most entertaining

and at times logical. It is indeed fascinating to see how these authors can trace practically any morbid state to an underlying intestinal stasis, but in spite of the sincerity of their work it will be difficult to win the profession, of this country at least, to their belief. Typographical errors are more frequent than would be expected, but in other respects the book is quite attractive. F. B. B.

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THE NEWER KNOWLEDGE OF NUTRITION. THE USE OF FOOD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VITALITY AND HEALTH. By E. V. McCOLLUM, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. Pp. 199; 11 figures and 16 charts. New York: Macmillan Company.

THE author is one of those who have added to our knowledge of nutrition in the last decade. In this little volume he gives an interesting account of some of these advances in our knowledge, of how they have been arrived at and of how they are applied in our daily life. From this last point of view the book should appeal not only to the physician but also to the physician's wife. Most of the information in this book was presented recently as the Thomas Clarence Cutter lectures at the Harvard Medical School. These lectures have been edited and are now presented in a form which should have a wide circulation. The method of experimentation has been that of feeding to animals simplified diets of various purified foodstuffs, singly and in combination, in order to find out those substances which would promote growth and those inadequate to produce growth or even to sustain life. In this way two dietary essentials have been discovered. They are known as fat-soluble A and water-soluble B. The former exist in butter-fat, eggs and leaves of certain plants, and photographs of animals show the great difference which the addition of a small amount of one of these substances to an imperfect diet makes in the condition of the animal. The vegetable fats and oils, such as olive oil and cotton-seed oil, do not furnish this dietary essential. This method of seeing the results by feeding to the living animal is termed the "biological" analysis of foodstuffs in contradistinction to the method of studying nutrition values by chemical means. The one is needed evidently to supplement the other. The diseases due to faulty diets, such as beriberi, xerophthalmia, pellagra, scurvy, rickets are discussed at some length, and the author gives his views as to the dietary deficiencies or imperfections which are responsible for them. In the chapter on the planning of the diet, the various results arrived at are applied directly toward pointing out the direction in which our dietary habits should be trained, and great emphasis is put upon the inclusion of "protective foods," such as milk, eggs and leafy vegetables, W. A.